

The Daily Bulletin

VOL. IX.—NO. 13.34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

\$12 PER ANNUM

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY BULLETIN: 7.00
For six months..... 12.00
" one year..... 18.00
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN: 5.00
For six months..... 8.00
" one year..... 12.00
CATAWBA JOURNAL—WEEKLY: 2.00
For one year..... 3.00

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed.—The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is treason, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and destruction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempt suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to seek no remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind and honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wandering through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wandering kingdoms and distant

empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickering of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter.—Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of our poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more for adhering to and preserving a and the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness thereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE C. & S. C. R. CO.,
CHARLOTTE, July 29th, 1863.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THIS COMPANY will not receive Freight of ANY DESCRIPTION (Except Cotton) unless the name of the Consignee and destination are plainly marked on each package.

A. H. MARTIN, Agt.

July 30-dt.

\$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, the second time, last Friday, JOHN MINSEY, who is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, well set but not heavy. He has grey eyes, light hair, cut short, dark or sallow skin, blue pants, black coat, light hat with gold band on the left, but it is likely he has changed his clothes. He is very communicative. He was arrested in Winsboro a few days since but succeeded in breaking the jail at that place.

CHARLES WILSON, Jailer for Mecklenburg, N. C.

Aug 27-dt.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!

THE undersigned, as agents for the Manufacturer, keep constantly on hand a large stock of Shoe Pegs of all the various sizes, which we offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices. Orders solicited.

CHARLES STANTON,
Greensborough, N. C.

MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BRO.,

ARE now offering for sale the following Goods to which they would respectfully call the attention of the public:

MATTINGS.

4-4 5-4 and 6-4 White Canton Matting;
5-4 and 6-4 Red Check Canton Matting;
Brass Matting Staples, (for Matting).

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Three feet and six feet Floor Oil Cloth;
Heavy Sheet Floor Oil Cloth.

CARPETINGS.

English Royal Velvet CARPETING,
English Wire Brussels Carpeting;
Stair Rugs, Rugs, &c., &c.

CURTAIN - GOODS.

Curtain Damasks; Lace Curtains;
Muslin Curtains; Curtain Muslins, by the piece or 12 yards;

Nottingham Lace, Curtains;

Centre Tassels, Curtain Loops, Curtain Gimp, Curtain Bands, and a general assortment of COTTONS, embracing many new patterns.

Picture Tassels, Picture Nails and Picture Cord.

WINDOW SHADES,

12, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet lengths, with all necessary Trimmings;

Linen Drapery, 10-12 width, for Dining Room;

Fine Cloth Table and Piano Covers;

100 dozen fine Southern made Wire Bound Straw Brooms.

WOODEN BUCKETS, of the best Southern make, always on hand;

Carpet Tacks, with Leather, in 12, 14 and 16 oxs.;

Carpet Tacks, without Leather, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 oxs.

PIANOS,

Always on hand, a good stock of the above instruments, of the best make.

James G. Bailie & Bro.,
205 Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

July 1, 1863—4m.

An ACT to Amend an ACT Entitled "Militia."

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war the Governor shall have power to call out the militia for local and temporary service, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law to be formed into companies of not less than six or more than one hundred privates, who shall select the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district, and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted; That the officers and men shall be subjected to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted. That there shall be exempted from service under this act the following, to wit: The officers of the State, with their clerks and Secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for ten years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, and receiver, agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable numbers of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction to such officer as the Governor may appoint, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted. That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second lieutenants. SECTION 5. Be it further enacted. That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted. That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

SECTION 7. Be it further enacted. That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and the same shall be in force from and after the 1st day of February, 1863.

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BY E. H. BRITTON.

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" " for 8 " 4.00
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" " for 6 months, 2.00
" " for 3 " 1.00

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
Our weekly publication will be sold on a full sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per square. Our advertising rates are \$1.00 per square, ten lines, or less, for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Advertisements appearing in the Journal are charged one dollar per square, for ten lines or less, each insertion.

Advertisements are furnished for publication, without limitation, they will be continued and charged accordingly until a certain order is given to discontinue.

Letters containing remittances to be encashed and the parties remitting accordance with above rates.

A Hopeful View.
In the course of an article head

pose. Do not stir it after removing it from the kettle, as is the common custom, or the grains will be small and fine.

CHARLOTTE.

Glue Wanted.

If any of our friends in the country have on hand small or large quantities of Glue they will confer a great favor if they will spare us a small quantity.

Superior Molasses.

We are under obligations to Dr. S. G. Gilmer for a demijohn of superior molasses, of his own manufacture.

Religious Revival.

We are pleased in stating that a revival is now in progress in the Baptist Church in Charlotte. Many are asking "Good Master what shall we do to be saved?"

An Amend.

In our editorial yesterday morning referring to one of the candidates for a seat in the Confederate Congress, we used the language that we regarded Dr. Ramsay an out and out "Submissionist."

In the absence of any expostulation, we promptly do justice in saying, we intended to say we regard Dr. Ramsay an out and out Compromise man. His language does not warrant the former "construction" nor did we intend to say so. Let justice be done even though the Heavens fall.

Gloomy.

We regret to see the *Progress* exhibit such gloomy forebodings as appears in its editorial of the 20th inst., upon "The Army of Tennessee—Troubles in the Cabinet and in the field."

We hope the *Progress* will not always look upon the dark side of the canvas, but that it will soon discover brighter colors than those referred to in the editorial spoken of.

The Raleigh Standard.

This paper in its issue of the 10th inst., in an editorial patrizingly assuming the championship of its pet Dr. J. G. Ramsay.

We regard it unnecessary to reply to the remarks of the Standard further than to say that the assertion made that the BULLETTIN ever charged, directly or indirectly, editorially, that Gov. Vance was opposed to the Southern cause is not true. We have always regarded Gov. Vance a true and gallant man.

But the Standard is so bilious that it is never satisfied only when it seizes the slightest pretext to misrepresent.

By way of illustration, an editorial, that recently appeared in the BULLETTIN, referring in appropriate and complimentary terms to the Raleigh *Register* and its editor who had removed to Petersburg, was seized as an opportunity to misrepresent us and abuse Mr. Syme, in which the most vulgar insinuations and bilingsgate were employed. We envy not the tastes of that sort of Journalism.

Ladies in the Post Office.

We see by the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, the Post Master at that place is advertising for females as clerks in the post office department. We can see no good reason why females are not fully as competent for this and other light branches of labor as males, and at the same time afford an opportunity for an honorable and pleasant mode of subsistence.

Our country needs all the men she can get in the service, and in their absence, the gentler sex must take upon themselves the discharge of such duties as will be compatible with their sex and position in life. They can be entirely excluded from the outside world, and earn their bread quietly and without intruders dropping in to criticize, which, above all others, a lady abhors.

News Items.

We learn by our exchanges that a new Telegraph office has been opened at Aiken, S. C.

There will be two one armed men in the next Congress, as representatives from Georgia—Hon. Mark Blanford and Captain G. N. Lester.

Mr. G. W. Adair, of Atlanta, proposes to be one of a number over ten, to submit

provisions to be supplied to the poor of that city.

The national debt of the Federal Government, as gathered from an official statement recently published, amounted, on the 30th of June last, to \$1,197,274,266.

Gov. Brown has been re-elected Governor of Georgia for the fourth term, by a vote of the people, and without counting the army vote.

Gen. Cheatham is temporarily in com-

mand of General Polk's corps in the absence of the latter commander for the present.

Among the killed and wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga there are

fact when we remember that this class composes such a small portion of the population of the South. In all there are only about eight hundred printers in the Confederacy, and half of them are now in the army.

Lookout Point is seventeen hundred feet above the level of Chattanooga, and about two miles and a quarter distant from it in a straight line. This position commands the enemy's works.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* learns that Col. Scott, of La., commanding a brigade of cavalry, has resigned.

The *Selma Reporter* learns from Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Davis, who is in command of paroled and exchanged prisoners west of Gen. Bragg's army, that all the Confederate soldiers captured at Port Hudson have been duly exchanged, and that they are expected to return to service.

The Richmond *Sentinel* understands that the Commissioners of Exchange, at their meeting on the 7th instant, failed to agree upon terms of settlement of the questions in dispute, relative to the exchange of prisoners.

Northern dispatch puts the number of deserters from all the armies in the field, since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserts, down at ninety-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Register* has information that the Yankees are blowing up all the public works and stores in Norfolk, showing that the villains are really going to take their troops from Norfolk. The gunboats, however, will lay off the city and maintain the assured Yankee rule over it.

It is now said in Northern military circles that Gen. Rosencrans advanced too far into the Confederacy when he crossed the Cumberland mountains. He has probably found out the fact by this time, himself.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the repulse of twelve thousand Yankees at Sabine Pass by forty-two Confederates, eclipses the action of Leonidas at Thermopylae.

The regulars of Rosencrans' reserve went into the Chickamauga fight sixteen hundred strong, and came out with only four hundred men.

The New York *Herald* thinks there will be a grand financial breakdown at the North, and warns all to be on the lookout for such an event.

Northern papers say that our guerrillas are very troublesome on the Mississippi river.

Gen. Polk and his personal staff are in camp near Atlanta.

The Withdrawal of Mr. Mason.

From the Southern *Guardian*.

The London *Times*, referring to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England, suggests that the grounds which have probably prompted the Government at Richmond, are to address themselves at last wholly and exclusively to France. The inference on the part of the *Times* is that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason is preliminary to some action on the part of France.

Mr. Slidell and Mason were always associated together in the minds of men, and so also were the Cabinets of Paris and London, as regards American affairs.

The presence of Mr. Mason in London, typifying an unsuccessful appeal to the Anglo-French alliance, has no doubt been considered by the Confederates as a shackles to the South.

It appeared so to the two powers, and it would not be a matter of surprise that one of them should hesitate to decide what course to pursue without the other. Now things have changed. One of these powers has taken a position on the American continent which actually enables it to confer a favor upon the poor, harrassed, and unrecognized Confederacy.

The South is now a neighbor to the distant neutral State to which Mr. Slidell was sent two years ago. The South is now a sort of ally to France, with a common antagonism to the Federal power. Can it be wondered, then, that Confederate politicians desire to free the French Emperor from any shackles that may restrain him?

The appeal of the Confederates is to France alone as a protector of the Mexican monarchy, and as the bold challenger of Federal supremacy on the American continent.

The following, which we take from the London correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, shows that the causes which led to that step (the withdrawal of Mr. Mason) are as indignantly resented by large classes of Englishmen as they are by our own people:

The London papers have said very little about the matter. The *Times*, in a single

article, sustained the course hitherto pursued by this Government, and intimated that Mr. Mason's final dispatch was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for. The *Standard* and *Herald*, of course, are highly indignant at what has occurred, and as

bound influence of Mr. Adams over Earl Russell. The former paper says: "It seems that the bear (Earl Russell) has found his keeper. He licks Mr. Adams' feet; he bites every one else who ventures within the length of his chain. To please the Northerners, Mr. Mason has been so bullied and insulted that neither he nor the Government which he represents can bear it any longer," &c.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is very jubilant over Mr. Mason's withdrawal from England. He says:

"It will serve to render it all the easier for Earl Russell to act properly and justly in the matter of the steam rams and other vessels building for the South. It destroys also a sort of nucleus that has hitherto existed here, around which all Secessionism in England has clustered, and will probably also tend to weaken the enthusiasm of that portion of the London press that has hitherto been in the receipt of Southern gold (or Confederate promises to pay)."

I hardly know what to say about affairs in France. If, as is alleged, Louis Napoleon is determined, single handed, to ally himself to the fortunes of the South, now is certainly just the time to take the decisive step. It is not yet taken, and I still doubt if it will be. Nothing has occurred during the past week to indicate his designs. The Florida still remains at Brest, and the Federal corvette Keartage has been allowed to enter the port for repairs, on professedly the like conditions.

The Slavery Question.

* * * If the question were—Shall a race of men be reduced to slavery?—even such mild slavery as that above described—if the question were—Shall a race forever be retained in slavery?—the English answer, of course, must be an indignant "negative."

But when the question is, shall fire, sword, rapine, and ruin be carried through vast cultured countries, because cultured by hereditary bondsmen, who have shown no sign of spontaneous impatience of bondage, the answer, we cannot but contend, should, in common sense and Christian feeling, be different.

We are, indeed, of the opinion that continued close political union between slave States, and States which had got rid of slavery, was impossible.

There was necessarily between them a struggle for ascendancy—struggle exasperated by the zeal of Abolitionists, and the resentments of slaveholders, till it terminated in what Mr. Seward truly called an "irrepressible conflict."

But there is no good reason why that conflict should have become a war. Those who take the trouble to trace backward the prolonged difference between North and South on this subject will find that, at its earlier stages, the idea of the dissolution of the Union was a familiar word in Northern before it became so in Southern minds.

While the Southerns preserved and strengthened their political ascendancy, the Northerns first talked of secession. That word was never pronounced by Calhoun—"nullification" of unconstitutional laws was the Southern watchword of those days. But that word was pronounced not long afterwards by Channing, and men who felt with him about slavery. Such men were not abolitionists—they disclaimed all right to meddle with slavery in the slave States. But they repelled the assumed right of these states to demand any cognizance of, or any assistance in, maintaining their "peculiar institution" on the part of the free States.

They resisted the Southern efforts to maintain their ascendancy in the Union by creating new slave States. Channing went so far, as to say (Works, Vol. VI., p. 336):

"Let the Union be dissolved rather than receive Texas into the Confederacy. The free States should declare that the very act of admitting Texas will be construed as a dissolution of the Union."

Such was the deliberate language of a wise and good Northern preacher and writer—a man as different from the Beechers and Cheevers of these days as George Washington from Abraham Lincoln.—*Vixere fortis ante Agamemnon.* There were secessionists before Jefferson Davis. To Channing is due the authorship of an expression for the Federal Union, the import of which appears to imply a latent power of secession. He called the United States "a League of Sovereigns."

It is a matter of fact that the citizens of the States so united—with very rare exceptions—have always deemed their allegiance due primarily to the State of their birth. That of itself disposes of the idle imputation of "treason" and "rebellion."

A pretty rebel such a man as Stone wall Jackson for instance!—every act of whose life was dictated by a sense of duty—who, on the outbreak of the war, offered his services, as a matter of course, to his native State of Virginia. The "League of Sovereigns" had become two Leagues instead of one; and that it was not permitted to do so peacefully, was not the

fault of the Southern secessionists, who sent deputation after deputation to Washington before the war broke out, to arrange amicable and equitable terms of separation.

We hold, as we have always held, that armed coercion of seceding States was a crime and blunder. A crime and a blunder prompted by natural enough passion—but a blunder and a crime still.—*London Globe.*

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Headq'rs. 63d Battalion, Guards for Home Defence.

THE Members of the 63d Battalion, Guards for Home Defence, are commanded to meet in Charlotte, at ten o'clock a. m., on Friday, the 22d day of November, armed and uniformed as the

order of the day.

2. H. BREW, Lt. Col. 63d Battalion, Com'dg.

J. H. WILSON, Adjutant Oct 21-1861

FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder in front of the Court House at Newton, on Tuesday the 27th instant (Court day) a thoroughbred JACK, six years old, large and likely, over 15 hands high, sired by Capt. Little's JACK, Wender, which latter took a prize at the State Fair in Raleigh a few years ago. Also, at the same place, a pair of match MULE COLTS, 2 years old, offspring of the above JACK.

DANIEL ROWE, Adm'r of the estate of D. P. Rowe, dec'd.

Oct 21-1861

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF of the Widow and Heirs of the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the court house in Morganton, lease to the highest bidder for two years the Lands and Plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

The place is on the Catawba River, about two miles from Morganton, and is considered one of the best plantations in Burke county. The Tract consists of about 1600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of that more than 500 acres is river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels. The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the out houses usually found on a large plantation. The other Section has a good Dwelling House and suitable out houses.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay &c.

Also, a few Slaves to be hired at the same time.

CHAS. MANLEY.

Oct. 21-1861

Executive Department's N. C.

ASSISTANT GEN. OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 4.

THE FIRST SECTION of the Act of the General Assembly, passed July 7, 1861, was intended to apply to the Militia as then organized, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they may be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Home Guard will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Oct 21-1861

CATTLE ESTRAY.

ONE dark

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office of the
District Court of Columbia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.
The Petersburg Express of this morning
has Northern dates to the 16th.

Curtin's majority, as far as heard from,
is 20,000.

Seventy one counties in Ohio, gives
Brough 6,400 majority.

The Yankees claim a victory at Bristol
Station. Mead telegraphed to Washington
that he captured 5 pieces of artillery,
2 stand of colors, and 450 prisoners.

One thousand men from the convalescent
camp at Washington, was detailed on
the 15th inst., to throw up fortifications on
the South side of the Potomac.

The news from Rosecrans army, is re-
ported without interest.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 20.
One thousand Yankee prisoners, cap-
tured last week, are expected here to
night.

The Rapidan Bridge will be repaired by
to morrow.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.
Flag truce boat arrived this morning at
City Point. No prisoners. One passenger
Mons Paul the French Consul at Rich-
mond, who has been absent for several
weeks.

Northern papers of the 17th have been
received. They are all jubilant over the
result of the fight at Bristol Station.

Col. Malton, of the 63rd New York was
killed in the fight.

A telegram from Washington 16th, says
our army last night was in line of battle.
The whole baggage and transportation
trains was sent to the river and Sutlers or-
dered to Alexandria.

Loss in the 2nd army corps at the battle
of Bristol Station was 200 killed and
wounded.

The cannonading on Thursday was
caused by an attempt of the rebels to
cross Bull Run.

Nothing from the front to-day and indi-
cate all quiet in relative to position. Both
armies it is believed remain unchanged.

A telegram from St. Louis claim a de-
feat at Shelby of the raiders with a loss of
all their artillery, baggage and a large
number of small arms and prisoners.

FROM THE WEST.

STEVENS, Oct. 17.
Gen. Wheeler has recovered.

Zeni is at Musels Shoals, closely pur-
sued by our troops.

Broughs majority in Ohio is upwards of
seventy-five thousand.

Gold in New York on Thursday rose to
157, closed on Friday 154.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.
Our batteries kept up a brisk fire to day
upon the Yankees, who appeared in a much
larger force than usual at Gregg and
Wagner.

Another monitor, from the North, joined
the fleet inside, making 5 in all.

The Ironsides, for the first time since
the attack upon her, steamed round Cum-
ming's Point, this afternoon, evidently
making a trial of her machiney. Naval
officers, who have watched her closely, say
she has been lightened, probably for the
purpose of sailing North.

FROM MERIDIAN.

MERIDIAN, Oct. 20.
Official information reports the Yankees
retreating to the Big Black, and are rap-
idly being pursued by our cavalry.

One regiment of the enemy, entered
Clinton, and burnt some houses. On the
retreat, our cavalry made a stubborn re-
sistance. Gen. Wirt Adams conducted the
fight, and is spoken of very highly.

The loss on neither side reported.

President Davis left this forenoon.

One hundred and twenty five Yankees
prisoners arrived here last night, going
east. They were captured by Gen. Chal-
mers.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.
The Congressional election passed off
quietly yesterday, there being no opposi-
tion to the Hon. W. Porcher Mills, who
was unanimously re-elected Representa-
tive from the 2d Congressional District.

Affairs as usual at the batteries.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.
A dispatch from Gen. Lee to Adjutant
General.

Stuart opposed on the 19th inst., the ad-
vance of Kilpatrick's Division of cavalry,
whilst Fitz Lee attacked his flank and
rear.

The enemy was routed and pursued un-
til he reached his infantry support at Hay-
market near Gainesville.

Two hundred prisoners with their arms,
horses and equipments; eight wagons
and ambulances, were captured.

Advices from the Baltimore American
of the 17th inst., p. m., says:

Lincoln has granted a respite of one
week to Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, sen-
tenced to be hung in Norfolk.

Gold in New York, on Saturday last
was quoted at \$150.

Executive Departm't N. C.
ADJUTANT GEN'S OFFICE, (Militia.)
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS in each county
where the Guard for Home Defence has
been or may hereafter be fully organized, will
turn over to the commander of the latter all
arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their
possession belonging to the State, taking receipts
for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE.
R. G. GATLIN,
Oct 21-1w Adjutant General.

STRAYED.

FROM my lot on Tuesday, 18th Inst., a Red
Cow leaving a calf two weeks old. She
was sold at Auction in Charlotte about the 10th
inst. by Richard Candler of Gaston County; he
bought her of Mr. Rendleman near Dr. Sidney
Johnston's. She may be on this side of the river
Johnston's.

I also have a Cow and calf, the calf about ten
months old, which strayed from James Wilson's
lot in this town about the middle of July. She is
a small cow with pale spots of the brindle order,
and a blephar in one eye and a scar on the right
hip bone. I bought her of Robert Grier in Prov-
idence neighborhood last Fall.

I also have a black muley Cow out, which I
bought of Thor Burrow of this town. She has
been out about two months. I will pay a reward
for either of the Cows or for information so that
I can get them.

W. A. COOK,
Oct 20-dtf. Town Butcher.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

\$10.000 will be given for a relia-
ble able-bodied man, to
take the place of one who has been conscripted.
His age must be between forty-five and fifty.
Enquire at the Bulletin office.

Oct. 19 '63-dst.

BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.

A liberal price will be paid for any kind of
old Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, delivered
at the nearest railroad station.

Any one wishing to sell will please notify me of
the quantity, price and where to be delivered.

A. G. BRENNER,
Capt. Art'y. Comdg.
O. S. Ord. Works, Salisbury, N. C.

25,000 POUNDS

Wax, Tallow & Lard

WANTED AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

COTTON YARN will be exchanged
for WAX, TALLOW and LARD in large
or small quantities and on fair terms. Or
the highest cash price will be paid for the
same at the Graham Candle Factory.

Address KLAAPP & BERRY,
Oct 13-2m* Graham, N. C.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A building in a good neighborhood for sale.
Also two other Tenements and several vacant
Lots on Church Street for sale. Apply at the
Mansion House.

Oct. 10-d2awtf.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK

WRITING FLUID!

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. BRITTON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber is manufacturing at Charlotte,
N. C. an article of

WRITING INK
superior to any that has yet been offered to the
Southern public.

This INK is of a Blue-Black color, and will not
mould or thicken, nor will it corrode a steel pen.

Tests having been made with this INK, both in
the sun and in water, and they have proven such,
that the subscriber feels confident in offering it to
dealers as a superior article. The sun will not
deface its color, but gives it a brighter one, and
by putting the manuscript written with it in water,
it will give it a deeper blue-black color.

It will be found that it will not run, and parts
written with it becoming wet will not be injured
or defaced in the least.

It is purely a chemic article, and those pro-
curing this INK will get an article that will not
deface, but which will give it, instead, a more
permanent and lasting quality.

Manuscripts written thirteen years ago, (and
which have been exposed to the sun and air since
that time,) with INK manufactured from this
receipt, are as bright and as good to-day as when
first written.

Dealers will be supplied on as liberal terms as

This INK can be found for retail at the Daily
Bulletin office, where the subscriber will be pleased
to wait upon patrons. Enquire for BRITTON'S
BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

Wholesale orders are solicited, and all of them
will be promptly filled.

Address J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

July 28, 1863.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTM'T, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for

Home Defence will be subject to the rules and ar-
ticles of war and the General regulations of the

Confederate States army, when called out by or-
ders from this office, either for drill, or for special

or general service. By order of Gov. VANCE.

Oct 16-2w12. R. G. GATLIN, Adj't. Gen.

AUCTION SALES.

A Negro Boy for Sale.

WILL be sold at the Public Square in
Charlotte, on Friday 23rd inst., a Negro
BOY between 17 and 18 years old (likely).
The BOY is under good character and
sold for no fault—but to procure a home
for a soldier's wife and children.

Oct. 21-23. J. B. GILLESPIE, Agt.

20,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

Including Several Celebrated
GOLD MINES.

In pursuance of a decree of the Confederate
District Court, I will sell at Public Auction
to the highest bidder, at the Court House in
Union County, on TUESDAY the 3rd day of NOVEMBER next, all the Lands known as Big
Survey, said Lands being located in a number of
separate bodies in different parts of said County,
name engraved on the outside, made by Joseph
Johnson, Liverpool. On the inside, the name of
Steph Fox is marked with the point of a knife.
The above reward will be given for its recovery.

Oct. 18 '63-28. J. A. FOX.

—Augusta Constitutionalist, Atlanta Intellig-

er, copy four times and send bill to Bulletin

of

\$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the cars be-

ing to the *Veterans of the South* Congressional

District.

I respectfully announce myself

as a candidate for re-election.

By your kind partiality I have

a seat in the First Congress of the

federate States. From the time

of the election the Confederate

has been in a stupendous war, for the pur-

pose of driving back the ruthless invader

and establishing the peace and

prosperity to which it is so justly enti-

titled. Overtures having been repeatedly

made to our Government, to terminate host-

ilities and settle the existing difficulties

by negotiation and honorable adjustment.

These overtures having been so often

nearly rejected, no alternative remains

but to drive back the invaders and

secure a peace by force of arms.

While in Congress, therefore, as your

representative, I used every exertion

in my power to strengthen and increase

the army, to give proper assistance and

encouragement to the Executive, and to

avert as far as possible, those disas-

trous collisions between the civil and the

military authorities which are so apt to

occur in time of war.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF THE

CITY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.**CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS**

Commandant Naval Station—Catesby Ap. E. Jones; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street, corner A and Trade streets.

Acting Executive Officer—John Owens office at Navy Yard.

Paymaster—John Johnson; office at Confederate States Mint, south side Trade street.

Sergeon—Charles H. Williamson; office at Naval Store, south side Tryon street.

Chief Engineer—H. Ashton Ramsey; office at Navy Yard.

Naval Storekeeper—Wm. H. Peters; store south side Tryon street.

Quartermaster Confederate States Army—R. J. Nichols, A. Q. M.; office south side North Carolina Railroad depot.

Commissary Confederate States Army—Capt. R. M. Lowe, A. C. S.; office east side Trade street.

Transportation Officer—Rev. G. M. Everhard; office at Quartermaster's Department.

Medical Purveyor—James T. Johnson; office at North Carolina Military Institute, south side Town.

Confederate States Depository—A. C. Williamson, C. S. B.; office in Court House, Trade street, corner Trade and Church streets.

Government Cotton Buyer—L. S. Williams, G. C. B.; office east side Trade street, between Tryon and College streets.

CIVIL CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Mayor—Robt. F. Davidson office south side Tryon street.

Clark Council and Town Treasurer—Thos. W. Dewey; office at Branch Bank of North Carolina.

Town Marshal and Collector—M. W. Robinson; office at Mayor's office.

POWER WORKS.

North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Co.—S. W. Davis, President; office north side Tryon st., corner of Tryon and 4th streets.

HOSPITALS.

Mansion House—South side Tryon street.

Kerr's Hotel—South side Tryon street.

Terry's Hotel—Opposite North Carolina Railroad depot.

Anderson's Hasting Saloon—South side North Carolina Railroad depot.

HOSPITALS.

N. C. Hospital, No. 10—Located southern part of town, on grounds of North Carolina Institute; R. K. Gregory, M. D., Surgeon in charge.

SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Soldiers' Ass' Society—Office north side Tryon street; Mrs. M. A. Osborne, President; Miss M. A. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves for Columbia at 9 a. m., and 7:15 p. m.; daily; arrives at 8:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Atlanta, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves 8:30 p. m.; arrives 8:30 a. m., daily.

North Carolina Central Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves 6:30 a. m., and 5:45 p. m.; daily; arrives 5:15 a. m., and 5:15 p. m.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Railroad—Depot east end of Tryon street. Leaves 6 a. m., daily; arrives 8:15 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Express Office—Office north side of Tryon street; L. F. Bates, Resident Asst. Superintendent; T. D. Gillespie, Agent; J. C. Burroughs, Money Clerk; Thos. W. Dewey, Asst. Clerk.

Telegraph Office—A. office of Express Company; C. S. Beardsey, Chief Operator; George E. Denby, Asst. Operator.

Post Office—C. S. Overman, P. M.; office north side Tryon street; open at 9 a. m.; close at 2:30 p. m.; open again at 4:30 p. m.; close at 5 p. m.; open at 6:30 p. m.; close at 7:30 p. m. *Sundays.*

Open at 7:30 a. m.; close 8:30 a. m.; open at 6:30 p. m.; close at 7:30 p. m. Southern Mail closes at 8 a. m.; Northern Mail closes at 4 p. m.; Western and other Mails at 7 a. m.

Court House—East side Trade street, corner of Trade and Church streets.

Jail—North side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 4th streets.

Mint—Corner Trade and Mint Streets.

Charlotte Female Academy—East side of town, on College street.

Fair Grounds and Buildings—Southern end of town.

Tea Room—Hall—North side of Tryon street.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Rev. G. M. Everhardt, Pastor; north side of Tryon street, corner of Tryon and 4th streets.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, acting Pastor; east side Trade street, corner of Trade and Church streets.

Methodist Church—Rev. Dennis J. Simmons, Pastor; north side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 4th streets.

Baptist Church—Rev. R. W. Griffith, Pastor; Street, corner B and 7th streets.

Lutheran Church—Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Pastor; east side 7th street, corner 7th and College streets.

State Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. Dr. Joseph O'Farrell, Pastor; south side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 4th streets.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Daily Bulletin—Office north side Tryon street.

Globe—Office north side Tryon street.

Western Democrat—Office east side Trade street, second floor.

North Carolina Whig—Office east side Trade street, corner Trade and College streets, second floor.

RAILROADS.

Branch Bank North Carolina—North side Tryon street; Jas. H. Carson, President; Thos. W. Dewey, Agent; office Branch Bank North Carolina.

Greensboro Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Fayetteville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Ashville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Stock Insurance—Lynchburg, Va.; Home and Fire Insurance Co.; Georgia Home Insurance Co.; Alabama Insurance Co.; Insurance Co. of Virginia; Insurance Co. of State of Virginia; Southern Insurance Co.; Savannah, Ga.; Florida Home Insurance Company; Georgia Life Insurance Co.; Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co.; Gulf State Insurance Co.; Merchants' Insurance Co.; Richmond; Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Co.; Petersburg—E. Nye Hutchison, Agent; office corner Tryon and Trade streets.

Office of Secretary and Board of Trustees Davidson College; Mecklenburg Salt Co.; Ayr Oil Co.; corner Tryon and Trade streets; E. Nye Hutchison, Agent and secretary.

FOUNDRIES, &c.

Government Naval Works—south side Trade street, corner Trade and 4th streets.

Charlotte Foundry—South side College street.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory—South side College street, corner College and 4th streets.

Wilkes' Flour Mill—Sixth street, corner 6th and 5th streets.

County Auctioneer—S. A. Harris.

WANTAD.

2 or 300 lbs. good soft SOAP, for which the cash will be paid; either in Charlotte or at the Post Office.

S. E. HARRIS.

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